

Tennessee Disability Act, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff, Caitlin O'Connor, ("Ms. O'Connor") is a citizen and resident of Williamson County, Tennessee, and a former employee of Defendant. Plaintiff worked for Defendant at its location in Franklin, Tennessee.

2. Defendant The Lampo Group, LLC, ("Lampo") a/k/a Ramsey Solutions ("Ramsey" or "Ramsey Solutions") is a limited liability company licensed to transact business in Tennessee. Its registered agent for service of process is Mark Floyd, 1011 Reams Fleming Blvd, Franklin, TN, 37064-1844.

3. At all times material to this action, Defendant has employed 50 or more employees for each working day during each of 20 or more calendar workweeks in 2019 and/or 2020 and is an "employer" as defined by the FMLA, 29 U.S.C. § 2611(4)(A).

4. At all times material to this action, Plaintiff was an "eligible employee" under the FMLA pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 2611(2) and 29 C.F.R. § 825.110.

5. At all times material to this action, Defendant was an employer within the meaning of the THRA, TDA, TMLA, FMLA, ADA and Title VII.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This is an action for unlawful employment practices brought under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq. ("FMLA") (Count I); the Tennessee Human Rights Act ("THRA"), T.C.A. §4-21-101, *et seq.* (Count II, V); the Tennessee Maternity Leave Act ("TMLA"), T.C.A. §4-21-408, *et seq.* (Count III), and the Tennessee Disability Act ("TDA") T.C.A. § 8-50-103 (Count IV); Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e *et*

seq. (“Title VII”) (Count V, VI); and the Americans with Disabilities Act 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 *et seq.* (“ADA”), as amended by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (“ADAAA”) (Count VII).

7. The Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343(a)(4), and 1367(a). Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

8. Plaintiff complied with all conditions precedent to the filing of her claims pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.* and 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e *et seq.*, to wit: a charge of discrimination was filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (“EEOC”) within 300 days of the unlawful employment practice; 180 days have passed since the filing of her charge of discrimination. Further, a right to sue letter was received on February 22, 2021, and thus, the charge prerequisites have been satisfied.

FACTS

9. Ramsey is a private for profit company that alleges to provide “biblically based, common-sense education and empowerment.” Ramsey is not a religious institution, church, nor affiliated with any specific church.

10. Dave Ramsey, the founder of Ramsey Solutions contends “I’ve got a right to tell my employees whatever I want to tell them,” he said in a Q&A segment about the company code of conduct posted on the company website. “They freaking work for me.”

11. Upon information and belief, Ramsey’s contention includes discriminating against employees on the basis of sex, pregnancy and religion. In other words, Mr. Ramsey’s beliefs are inconsistent with civil rights laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of a protected class.

12. Ms. O’Connor was employed with Ramsey Solutions over four years. She was hired on February 22, 2016. Her position with Ramsey Solutions was as an Administrative Assistant in the Information Technology Department.

13. In Ms. O'Connor's role she was not as "the face of the company" and she did not have a public role, a radio show, a pod cast, nor was she required to engage in any public appearances as the face of the company.

14. Ms. O'Connor's duties as Administrative Assistant included: managing her leader's calendars, daily emails, and day to day business. Ms. O'Connor would schedule meetings, one on ones and annual reviews for the leaders and other employees. Ms. O'Connor would also take notes during meetings, handle team member care which included sending flowers, supporting the staff etc.

15. Ms. O'Connor performed her job duties without incident and was never given a write up for performance or placed on a Performance Improvement Plan until recent events described in this Amended Complaint.

16. On June 18, 2020, Ms. O'Connor emailed Ramsey Solutions' Head of Human Resources, Armando Lopez, that she was 12 weeks pregnant and requested FMLA paperwork for her maternity leave once she had her baby. Her email stated:

I needed to let you know that I'm 12 weeks pregnant. I understand that being unmarried and expecting is frowned on here, but the reality of the situation is this is what I'm walking through right now. This is obviously uncharted territory for me so I'm not sure what my next steps are regarding sharing the news with my leader, getting FMLA & ADA paperwork in case it's need in the future, etc.

17. Ms. O'Connor's email was circulated among various members of Ramsey's Human Resource Committee ("HRC"), Dave Ramsey and Ms. O'Connor's immediate supervisor, Michael Finney. The HRC passes moral judgment on Ramsey employees based on gossip that has been reported to them, or by employee reports. Immediately after the email was circulated, a member of the HRC and a high ranking officer in the company stated Ms. O'Connor's email was "totally classless" for sending the email requesting information about FMLA and notifying that she was

pregnant. Another HRC member appeared offended Ms. O'Connor sent the email "on her way out the door" and claimed "our core values and what they stand for are clear."

18. The next day, on June 19, 2020, Ms. O'Connor received a phone call from a board member telling her that the next week she would have to have a meeting with the board.

19. On June 23, 2020, Ms. O'Connor met with two board members who told her Ramsey Solutions was still deciding the best way to proceed with her situation.

20. On June 25, 2020, Mr. Lopez and Ramsey Solutions board members terminated Ms. O'Connor due to her pregnancy and violating Ramsey Solutions' rules of "Company Conduct."

21. Ramsey Solutions' Company Conduct provision in their handbook states, "The image of Ramsey Solutions is held out to be Christian. Should a team member engage in behavior not consistent with traditional Judeo-Christian values or teaching, it would damage the image and the value of our good will and our brand. If this should occur, the team member would be subject to review, probation, or termination."

22. The Core Values incorporated into Ramsey's Mission Statement incorporates a "righteous living" policy or value which allegedly prohibits premarital sex. However, there is no written prohibition against premarital sex in the policy.

23. The righteous living core value states that "We believe that character matters. All the time" and "Who you are is far more important than what you do. We aren't perfect, but we want to get better. No cheating, stealing or lying. Goal # 1 is to be men and women of integrity."

24. Ms. O'Connor's violation of "Company Conduct" and righteous living policy is that she and the father of her child are in a committed long-term relationship, but not legally married, nor do they desire to be married at this time. Ms. O'Connor does not believe premarital

sex is a requirement or fundamental tenant of her faith as a Christian.

25. Ms. O'Connor neither cheated, stole or lied, as set forth in the Righteous Living value. However, there have been sustained and admitted to allegations that male employees, who obviously did not get pregnant, did cheat and lie, and they were in fact not terminated.

26. Ms. O'Connor's sincerely held Christian belief is that Christianity is not meant to be punitive, hateful, vengeful, or judgmental. Accordingly, her Christian belief is that God gave a woman the ability to procreate, and that ability to procreate was not restricted by a contract, i.e., marriage or employment at Ramsey Solutions. Moreover, Plaintiff does not believe that her identification as a Christian gives her the right to judge and condemn other Christians or humans for how they choose to carry out their one dictate from Jesus, that is, to love one another. To the contrary, Ms. O'Connor believes it is inherently unloving to pass judgment and condemnation on others for their private relationships.

27. Ms. O'Connor's sincerely held Christian beliefs do not prohibit her from engaging in sex outside of a marriage contract.

28. Plaintiff's view of Christianity does not require her to invade or inquire or know the specifics of what other people do or do not do in their bedroom or when they do it, much less pass morality judgement on other people. Moreover, Plaintiff sincerely believes that she should be able to seek the support of her Christian community during her pregnancy without fear of recrimination, much less termination from her employment. To be sure, her church did not excommunicate her in the cruel manner in which Ramsey did.

29. Ramsey Solutions is a for-profit company that seeks to impose a specific religious belief system on its employees. However, it is selective in its application of that purported belief system. Upon information and belief, Ramsey's religious belief system has a disparate impact on

women.

30. Upon information and belief, there is no prohibition on pre-marital sex as a basic tenet of Christianity. Even if Defendant alleges it holds such a sincerely held belief, upon information and belief, Defendant has made exceptions for other employees, in particular male employees who have engaged in sex outside of marriage.

31. When Plaintiff notified Defendant of her pregnancy on June 18, 2020, she specifically stated to Armando Lopez “I needed to let you know that I’m 12 weeks pregnant. I understand that being unmarried and expecting is frowned on here, but the reality of the situation is this is what I’m walking through right now. This is obviously uncharted territory for me so I’m not sure what my next steps are regarding sharing the news with my leader, getting FMLA & ADA paperwork in case it’s need in the future, etc.”

32. In sending this email on June 18, 2020, Plaintiff ostensibly requested an accommodation from Defendant’s strict Righteous Living value which frowns on pregnancy outside of marriage.

33. Accommodating an exception to a policy that does not even specifically mention pre-marital sex would not have posed an undue hardship on Ramsey, nor would an exception to this policy have involved a *de minimus* cost, if any cost at all.

34. Significantly, Ramsey has been notified of male employees who have had extra marital affairs, and they have not been immediately terminated, thus it appears sex that results in pregnancy is treated more harshly.

35. Ramsey Solutions’ termination of Ms. O’Connor interfered with her right to take FMLA leave, discriminated against her due to her sex, pregnancy, religion, and disability, and was in retaliation for informing them of her pregnancy due to it being “frowned upon here,” requesting

FMLA, and/or accommodation for her disability.

36. Ramsey Solutions' discriminatory policy has a disparate impact on women, in particular pregnant women because they are unable to keep their private lives private in the event they become pregnant because pregnancy is a very visible condition.

Count I
Violation of FMLA – Retaliation and Interference

37. Plaintiff restates and incorporates herein the foregoing paragraphs.

38. At all times material to this action, Plaintiff was an eligible employee under the FMLA, 29 U.S.C. § 2611(2)(a)(i)(ii).

39. Defendant is an eligible employer under the FMLA, 29 U.S.C. § 2611(4)(A)(i).

40. Plaintiff was entitled to receive FMLA leave for the birth and care of a child.

41. Defendant subjected Plaintiff to adverse employment actions after she requested FMLA, including but not limited to, interfering with her rights to take FMLA and terminating her.

42. Defendant's actions constitute both interference and/or retaliation violations of the FMLA.

43. Defendant's conduct was a motivating factor in adverse employment actions against Plaintiff.

44. Defendant's conduct harmed and caused damage to Plaintiff.

45. As a result, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages, including lost wages and benefits, cost of replacement coverage or reimbursement for medical expenses, liquidated damages, attorneys' fees, costs, interest, reinstatement, front pay and benefits, and any other legal and equitable relief to which she may be entitled.

Count II
Violation of THRA- Sex/Pregnancy Discrimination/Retaliation

46. Plaintiff restates and incorporates herein the above paragraphs in their entirety.

47. Plaintiff was subjected to disparate treatment in the terms and conditions of her job the Defendant's workplace because of her sex, female, and because of her pregnancy.

48. Plaintiff was qualified for her position.

49. Plaintiff suffered adverse employment actions as a result of discrimination on the basis of sex/pregnancy, including, but not limited to different terms and conditions, loss of pay and benefits and the loss of her job than similarly situated non-pregnant employees.

50. Plaintiff objected to the manner in which she was being treated when she complained to Defendant and refused to get married to satisfy their discriminatory demands and behavior.

51. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful acts, Plaintiff suffered and continues to suffer emotional pain, suffering, professional and personal embarrassment, humiliation, inconvenience, lost earnings and benefits.

52. As a result, Plaintiff is entitled to recover her damages, including lost wages and benefits, cost of replacement coverage or reimbursement for medical expenses, compensatory and punitive damages, attorneys' fees, costs, interest, reinstatement, front pay and benefits, and any other legal and equitable relief to which she may be entitled.

Count III Violation of Tennessee Maternity Leave Act

53. Plaintiff restates and incorporates herein the above paragraphs in their entirety.

54. Plaintiff was employed for at least 12 months prior to her leave as a full-time employee of Defendant.

55. Defendant employs a minimum of 100 employees.

56. Plaintiff gave at least three (3) months' advance notice of her leave to Defendant.

57. Defendant subjected Plaintiff to disparate terms and conditions of employment after she requested TMLA, including but not limited to, interfering with her rights to take TMLA and terminating her.

58. Defendant's conduct was a motivating factor in adverse employment actions against Plaintiff.

59. Defendant's conduct harmed and caused damage to Plaintiff.

60. As a result, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages, including lost wages and benefits, cost of replacement coverage or reimbursement for medical expenses, attorneys' fees, costs, interest, reinstatement, front pay and benefits, and any other legal and equitable relief to which she may be entitled.

Count IV
Violation of TDA- Disability Discrimination/Retaliation

61. Plaintiff restates and incorporates herein the above paragraphs in their entirety.

62. Defendant is an employer as defined in the Tennessee Disability Act, T.C.A. § 8-50-103 ("TDA").

63. Plaintiff was regarded as an individual with a disability after she notified them of her high risk pregnancy.

64. Defendant discriminated against Plaintiff on the basis of her disability in violation of the TDA that culminated in her termination.

65. Plaintiff engaged in protected activity when she notified her employer of her disability and requested paperwork regarding her disability. Such actions by the Plaintiff are statutorily protected activities under the TDA.

66. Plaintiff was subjected to adverse employment actions in violation of the TDA.

67. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful acts, Plaintiff suffered and continues to suffer professional and personal embarrassment, humiliation, inconvenience and lost earnings and benefits.

68. As a result, Plaintiff is entitled to recover her damages, including lost wages, benefits, cost of replacement coverage or reimbursement for medical expenses, compensatory and punitive damages, attorneys' fees, costs, interest, and any other legal and equitable relief to which she may be entitled.

Count V
Violation of THRA & Title VII- Religious Discrimination/Retaliation

69. Plaintiff restates and incorporates herein the above paragraphs in their entirety.

70. Plaintiff is a Christian. Her practice and belief of Christianity is that Christianity is above all a loving, not punitive and judgmental faith. Her practice of Christianity differs from Defendant.

71. Plaintiff engaged in protected conduct when she notified Defendant she was pregnant on June 18, 2020, she specifically stated in an email to Armando Lopez "I understand that being unmarried and expecting is frowned on here, but the reality of the situation is this is what I'm walking through right now. This is obviously uncharted territory for me so I'm not sure what my next steps are regarding sharing the news with my leader, getting FMLA & ADA paperwork in case it's need in the future, etc."

72. Plaintiff's email to HR was a request for an accommodation from its strict policies which "frown on" pregnancy outside of marriage.

73. Defendant terminated her employment premised on a violation its "Core Values" which incorporate a "righteous living" value allegedly premised on its interpretation of "Judeo-Christian" values that it believes prohibits or frowns upon premarital sex.

74. Premised on these alleged “Judeo-Christian” values, Defendant terminated Plaintiff’s employment after she notified them of her pregnancy and not only terminated her employment, but in a particularly cruel manner also her health insurance benefits which included pre and post-natal care.

75. Defendant terminated Plaintiff because of its religious based Core Value policy which discriminates against employees who do not strictly adhere to Ramsey’s interpretation of “Judeo-Christian” values for non-work related behavior.

76. Plaintiff does not adhere to Ramsey’s interpretation of “Judeo-Christian” values for non-work related behavior.

77. Defendant discriminated against and retaliated against Plaintiff when it terminated her for having different religious beliefs than what Ramsey imposes on its employees.

78. Allowing a religious accommodation in the form of an exception to Ramsey’s righteous living policy which purports to prohibit premarital sex, would not have imposed any sort of undue hardship on Ramsey because based on information and belief, it had made exceptions for male employees in the past who had committed violations of the policy.

79. Defendant’s Righteous Living policy has a discriminatory impact on employees like Plaintiff who do not share the same rigid religious beliefs.

80. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s unlawful acts, Plaintiff suffered and continues to suffer emotional pain, suffering, professional and personal embarrassment, humiliation, loss of enjoyment of life, inconvenience and lost earnings and benefits, including pre- and post-natal coverage.

81. As a result, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages, including lost wages and benefits, compensatory damages, punitive damages, attorneys’ fees, costs, interest, reinstatement,

front pay and benefits, cost of replacement medical coverage or reimbursement for medical expenses, and any other legal and equitable relief to which she may be entitled.

Count VI
Violation of Title VII- Sex, Pregnancy Discrimination/Retaliation

82. Plaintiff restates and incorporates herein the foregoing paragraphs.

83. Title VII defines “because of sex” or “on the basis of sex” as follows:

The terms “because of sex” or “on the basis of sex” include, but are not limited to, because of or on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions; and women affected by pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions shall be treated the same for all employment-related purposes, including receipt of benefits under fringe benefit programs, as other persons not so affected but similar in their ability or inability to work, and nothing in section 2000e–2 (h) of this title shall be interpreted to permit otherwise.

42 U.S.C. § 2000e(k).

84. Plaintiff was subjected to disparate treatment in the terms and conditions of her job in the Defendant’s workplace because of her sex, female.

85. Plaintiff was subject to disparate terms and conditions of employment that other similarly situated males were not subject to.

86. Defendant’s “righteous living” policy, to the extent it requires discipline or termination for sex outside of marriage that results in pregnancy can have a disparate impact on female employees who become pregnant or will require pregnancy related leave.

87. Plaintiff was qualified for her position.

88. Plaintiff suffered adverse employment actions as a result of discrimination on the basis of sex/pregnancy, including, but not limited to different terms and conditions of employment, retaliation for requesting leave and an accommodation for her pregnancy, and eventually the loss of her job than similarly situated non-pregnant employees.

89. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful acts, Plaintiff suffered and continues to suffer emotional pain, suffering, professional and personal embarrassment, humiliation, inconvenience, lost earnings and benefits.

90. As a result, Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages, including lost wages and benefits, compensatory damages, punitive damages, attorneys' fees, costs, interest, reinstatement, front pay and benefits, cost of replacement medical coverage or reimbursement for medical expenses, and any other legal and equitable relief to which she may be entitled.

Count VII
Violation of ADA- Disability Discrimination/Failure to Accommodate

91. Plaintiff restates and incorporates herein the above paragraphs in their entirety.

92. Plaintiff was a qualified individual with a disability or regarded as disabled.

93. Defendant discriminated against Plaintiff on the basis of her disability in violation of the ADA that culminated in her termination.

94. Plaintiff could perform the essential functions of her job and requested information about reasonable accommodation due to her pregnancy that had the potential for complications due to her age.

95. Plaintiff was terminated because of her disability and/or in retaliation for her requests for the reasonable accommodation, and/or because she was regarded as disabled.

96. Plaintiff's termination was because of her disability and/or because she was regarded as disabled.

97. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful acts, Plaintiff suffered and continues to suffer emotional pain, suffering, professional and personal embarrassment, humiliation, loss of enjoyment of life, inconvenience and lost earnings and benefits.

98. As a result, Plaintiff is entitled to recover her damages, including lost wages and benefits, compensatory and punitive damages, attorneys' fees, costs, interest, reinstatement, front pay and benefits, and any other legal and equitable relief to which she may be entitled.

RELIEF REQUESTED

Plaintiff respectfully requests:

1. A jury trial;
2. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant on all counts in this action and a declaration that its "righteous living" policy violates Title VII;
3. Back pay and damages for lost benefits;
4. Reinstatement or front pay;
5. Compensatory damages for embarrassment, humiliation, stress, anxiety, inconvenience, and loss of enjoyment of life;
6. Punitive damages;
7. Liquidated damages under the FMLA;
8. Attorneys' fees and expenses;
9. Prejudgment interest and, if applicable, post-judgment interest; and
10. Such other and further legal or equitable relief to which she may be entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Heather Moore Collins

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY certify that a copy of the foregoing has been served via the Court's CM/ECF system this the 19th day of April 2021 to counsel of record:

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s/ Heather Moore Collins